



BELTONFORD CLUB.

A MEETING of the BELTONFORD CLUB is to be held at Balmahie John Lorimer's house in Dunbar, on Monday the 7th of May. Dinner to be on the table at three o'clock.

Copy of the CASE left by Captain DONELLAN, in the Possession of Mr WILSON.

[Continued from our paper of Wednesday last.]
ON the fourth day of Sir Theodosius's death, being Sunday the 3d day of September, the body of Sir Theodosius beginning then to rot, and become offensive, owing to the extreme heat of the weather at that time, it was thought advisable by Lady Boughton to have it put into a coffin, and accordingly the same was, on that day, put into a leaden coffin, and soldered up, and it was intended that the said body should have been buried on the next day, no one having at that time the least suspicion that Sir Theodosius had been poisoned: but on the fifth day of the said death, being Monday the 4th of September, and the fifth day of Sir Theodosius's death, Sir William Wheler wrote another letter to Mr Donnellan, informing him, that various reports had been spread round the country respecting Sir Theodosius's sudden death, and that, therefore, he wished, for general satisfaction, to have the body opened.

The said letter was brought to Mr Donnellan by Mr Powell, the gentleman before mentioned to have been employed by Sir Theodosius as his surgeon, and Mr Donnellan had no sooner read it, than he immediately dispatched a messenger with a letter to Coventry, to Mr Wilmer, surgeon, and Dr Rattray, physician of that place, two of the gentlemen mentioned in Sir William's letter, whom he wished to have attend, expressly enjoining them to be at Lawford-Hall that evening, if possible, to open Sir Theodosius's body.

When Mr Donnellan opened this letter, and saw the nature of its contents, he was a good deal affected, as was natural, when charged with so horrid a crime; and his hands shaking very often from a nervous complaint he has long been troubled with, they shook particularly on this occasion, which was observed by Mr Powell; and it is reported that the same is to be brought against Mr Donnellan as a proof of his guilt.

As soon as Mr Donnellan had sent for Mr Wilmer and Dr Rattray, he wrote an answer to Sir William Wheler, by Mr Powell, informing him of the ready acquiescence of the family to his proposition, and that he had accordingly sent for Mr Wilmer and Dr Rattray, with an express desire to have them attend that evening, and requested Sir William likewise to attend. He also desired Mr Powell to tell Sir William to bring Mr Snow, Sir William's family surgeon and apothecary, and living near Sir William's house, with him; and on Mr Powell's return, he brought another letter from Sir William, expressing his highest approbation of the willingness the family shewed to have the body of Sir Theodosius opened; but begged to be excused attending himself; hinting that he thought it improper for any one, except the Faculty, to attend on such occasion. About nine o'clock the gentlemen of the Faculty arrived, and on Mr Donnellan's giving them Sir William's letters, and telling them that it was wished by Sir William and the family that the body of Sir Theodosius should be opened, to discover, if possible, the cause of his death; the said gentlemen, consisting of Mr Wilmer, Dr Rattray, an assistant to Mr Wilmer, and Mr Powell, as soon as the coffin was unfolded, went into Sir Theodosius's room by themselves, and after continuing there some time, returned, and informed Mr Donnellan, and the rest of the family, that the body was in so putrid a state, it was not only dangerous to approach it, but impossible then to form any judgment with respect to the same, and therefore recommended it to them to have the coffin folded up again, and the body interred as soon as possible. Mr Donnellan then expressed a wish that Sir William Wheler should know the result of their attendance; and in order that he might have the greater satisfaction, requested Dr Rattray to wait upon him the next day, who replied, that he should see Sir William, he believed, the next day, and would then inform him what had been done.

The said gentlemen of the Faculty then sat down with the family to supper; and after supper all of them expressing a wish to return home, Mr Donnellan requested them to stay all night, but on their declining it, he called Lady Boughton to the door, and hinted to her Ladyship that they should be paid, who said she had not, for her part, at that time, money enough in her pocket to do it, whereupon Mr Donnellan said he would then pay them himself, if the pleased, who desired he would, and accordingly he gave them six guineas a-piece, and Mr Wilmer's assistant two guineas, and which fees he thought no more than proper, considering Sir Theodosius's birth and fortune, and that they had put themselves to the expense of hiring chaises, owing to the lateness of the hour they attended; and Dr Rattray has since declared, that his fee was no more than a country apothecary would have expected.

Immediately after being paid, the above-mentioned gentlemen returned home, and the next morning, being Tuesday the 5th of September, and seventh day of Sir Theodosius's death, Mr Donnellan wrote a letter to Sir William Wheler, the purport whereof was to inform him, that the gentlemen of the Faculty had attended according to his wish, and that they satisfied them at Lawford, and that, he blessed God, he, Sir William, would hear from them the result of their attendance.

Soon after Mr Donnellan had sent the above-mentioned letter, a Mr Bucknell, surgeon, of Rugby, called upon him at Lawford, and said he had understood that he, Mr Donnellan, wished to have the body of Sir Theodosius opened. Mr Donnellan replied, that it was his wish to have it done, and that Mr Wilmer, Dr Rattray, and Mr Powell had attended the preceding evening for that purpose, but found it in so putrid a state that they thought it not only unsafe to attempt, but impossible, at that time, to form any opinion with respect to the cause of Sir Theodosius's death. Mr Bucknell laughed at this, and said, that they were country practitioners, but that the matter of opening the body would be a pify to him. Mr Donnellan thinking this a comical expression, turned round, and could not help smiling, which Mr Bucknell observing, was very much offended at, as Mr Donnellan has since been informed, and which may, in some measure, account for the active part he has taken to the prejudice of Mr Donnellan in this business.

But before they parted, Mr Donnellan nevertheless told Mr Bucknell, that Dr Rattray had declined opening the body; and also, notwithstanding the carpenter and plumber had just then finished folding and fastening up the coffin, yet it was still his wish to have the body opened, and if he, Mr Bucknell, would take the trouble to wait upon Sir William Wheler, and obtain his consent of its being done, he would again have the coffin unfasted, and think himself obliged to him to undertake the matter, but said, that as he, Mr Donnellan, had then hitherto acted strictly conformable to his, Sir William's directions, he did not, at that period of time, like to do any thing without them.

Mr Bucknell then left him, and the next morning, being Wednesday the 6th of September, and the 8th day of Sir Theodosius's death, as before mentioned, Mr Donnellan received a letter from Sir William Wheler, in answer to that Mr Donnellan sent him the morning before; in which letter Sir William says, that according to his (Mr Donnellan's) letter of the preceding morning, he expected to have seen or heard from the gentlemen who attended on Monday evening to open Sir Theodosius, but had been disappointed; and adds, that as he had been informed a Mr Bucknell, of Rugby, had said he would undertake to open the body, he would desire Mr Snow to call upon him, and take him with him to Lawford, and recommends it to Mr Donnellan to let them open the body, in case they should attend for that purpose.

Immediately on receipt of this letter, Mr Donnellan, as before fully determined, within himself to have the body opened, and as Mr Bucknell and Mr Snow should attend, and waited in expectation of seeing them, but was at a loss to account for the reason that Dr Rattray had not then been with, or sent to Sir William Wheler; and, in order to have the same explained, he sent a note that morning to Mr Wilmer, who wrote for answer, that Dr Rattray was out of town, but that he expected him home that night, and as soon as he should come, they would go to Sir William.

Mr Donnellan, as was before mentioned, was waiting from the time he had received Sir William Wheler's letter, in expectation of seeing Mr Bucknell and Mr Snow, the plumber and carpenter being then there, ready to open the coffin. About three o'clock in the afternoon, Mr Bucknell arrived, when Mr Donnellan immediately asked him if the men should begin to open the coffin? who said, No, not till Mr Snow should come; and expressed some surprise at his not being there, as, he said, he had appointed to meet him at that time punctually.

Mr Bucknell waited some time, and then told Mr Donnellan, that he could not wait any longer at that time, but would call again; and desired that Mr Snow might wait, if he should come in the mean time. Mr Donnellan pressed him very much to stay, in the presence of at least thirty of the tenants, who were then there ready to attend the funeral, (the same having been previously fixed for Tuesday) but in vain.

Mr Snow waited a considerable time for Mr Bucknell's return, and on his not coming, he told Mr Donnellan he could not stay any longer; upon which Mr Donnellan proposed that the coffin should be opened, and that he, Mr Snow, should proceed to open the body, who declined it. Mr Donnellan again pressed the same, saying, that as most of the people, who were invited to the funeral, were tenants; and lived at no great distance, they would attend again on a future day; whereupon Mr Snow requested to speak with the women who had sat up with the body, and also with the plumber and carpenter, and after questioning them in private, respecting the state of putridity the same was in, and being told by the plumber, that every time he folded and unfolded the leaden coffin, he was obliged to make it so hot that he could not touch it without burning himself, he told Mr Donnellan that he could not think of complying with his request, and recommended it to him by all means to have the body buried that night, saying that he was sure Sir William Wheler, on a representation of the circumstances, would approve of it, and particularly as the tenants were all then there, and ready. Notwithstanding which Mr Donnellan still shewed a reluctance, which Mr Snow observing, absolutely gave orders himself, in the presence and hearing of all the tenants, that the body might be buried, and accordingly the same was buried about seven o'clock that evening, in the family vault at Newbold. On Mr Snow's taking his leave at Lawford, Mr Donnellan gave him six guineas in consideration of the great trouble he had in the whole business, and which he thought the least he could possibly give him.

Soon after Mr Snow was gone Mr Bucknell arrived, but on finding that Mr Snow was gone, he directly went away again, and appeared glad to do so.

In a day or two after the funeral, a great noise was made in the country, and various false and malicious reports were propagated, tending to criminate Mr Donnellan as the murderer of Sir Theodosius, and to accuse the gentlemen of the faculty, who had been called in to open the body, of having endeavoured to smother it; whereupon it was thought advisable to have the coffin once more opened, and to hold the Coroner's inquest on the body. Accordingly the Coroner, Mr Fox, of Coventry, was sent for, who attended, and summoned a Jury to attend on Saturday the 9th of September, and the eleventh day of Sir Theodosius's death, at Newbold. The said gentlemen of the faculty, in order to wipe off the stigma unjustly thrown upon their names, and to clear themselves from the charge of having tampered with the expense of their lives, to inspect the body.

On Saturday the 9th of September aforesaid, the Jury being met, the coffin was taken out of the vault and again opened. After having been some time exposed to the open air in Newbold church-yard, Mr Bucknell put on a waggoner's frock, dipped in vinegar, and tied a napkin, also dipped in vinegar, round his mouth and nostrils, and then opened the body in the said church-yard, in the presence of at least five hundred persons, amongst whom, for some time, was Lady Boughton, who viewed the melancholy operation performing upon the corpse of her son, without betraying the least appearance of feeling or affection.

When the body was opened, the other gentlemen of the faculty went up to it and examined it, and were of opinion it was in a mortified state; but when it is considered how long Sir Theodosius had been dead, the excessive heat of the weather at that time, the circumstance of the body having been heated six times to the degree it was, by the folding and unfolding of the leaden coffin, and also considering that the fumes of lead have a particular tendency to the accelerating putrefaction, the body was not more mortified than might reasonably be expected.

It seems, according to what has since transpired, that a quantity of thick fluid, of a brown colour (which was the colour of the phlegm) had been taken by Sir Theodosius was found in the stomach, which, on being examined, proved to have no sort of grittiness, or any metaline particles in it; and it has also since transpired, that the stomach was less inflamed than the neighbouring parts; a circumstance which, it is reasonable to suppose, would not have been the case, had Sir Theodosius been poisoned; for the stomach, instead of being less inflamed, certainly in that case would have been more inflamed than any other part; and, it is also reasonable to suppose, that had any poison ever been therein, some reliefs of it would have remained.

The more natural supposition as to the cause of Sir Theodosius's death, seems to be this, that the nauzeousness of the medicine occasioning a sickness, he burst a blood vessel in the course of his training, which brought on the epilepsy or convulsions, described by Lady Boughton; and this idea is very strongly supported by the circumstance of upwards of a pint of extravasated blood appearing on each side the thorax, or breast, which it has lately transpired was the case.

That convulsions are always the effects of a loss of blood is a matter known to every one, and a butcher's slaughter house will furnish us with instances of it every day. A sheep never dies under the hands of the butcher, but it goes off in convulsions, and the same may be said of a cow, or any thing else.

But, indeed, without any such primary cause as before mentioned, many instances have been known, where persons in perfect health have been suddenly seized with the epilepsy, and expired in convulsions in less time than Sir Theodosius did. One remarkable instance of this kind of death happened in the case of Sir Theodosius's father, the late Sir Edward Boughton, who died in the same manner that his son did, at a time when he was in perfect health, and also afterwards turned black about the face, and upper part of his body, and which is a circumstance very common in convulsions, the violence of the fit forcing the blood into those parts, where, on circulation being stopped by death, the same must of course remain.

But in order to prove that Sir Theodosius did not die by poison, a circumstance has lately transpired, which, it was intended by Mr Do-

* Witnesses were subpoenaed to have proved this, and also that Mr Donnellan told Bucknell he should have been happy if he had attended the night Mr Wilmer and Dr Rattray were there, but Mr Newham did not think it material to call them.

† Witnesses were subpoenaed to prove the manner of Sir Edward Boughton's death, and that the symptoms and appearances afterwards were similar to those of Sir Theodosius, but Mr Newham did not call either of them.

Donnellan's adversaries, should have remained an entire secret, and which, that Mr Bucknell, the person before mentioned to have opened Sir Theodosius's stomach, preferred the fluid which was taken out of his (Sir Theodosius's) stomach, and tried it upon a dog, which only made him a little sick, and had no worse effect.

About the same time some experiments of different poisons were tried by Mr Bucknell upon dogs, and one dog being killed thereby, it was spread all over the country, that it was the fluid taken out of the stomach of Sir Theodosius which had done it, and was to Mr Donnellan's prejudice, very generally believed, and Mr Bucknell never took any steps to undeceive the country in that matter.

From the time of the death of Sir Theodosius, to the time of the funeral, Mr Donnellan was not out of the house, nor from that day was he further than the deer-park, till the 9th of September, when he attended the inquest at Newbold, pursuant to a summons from the Coroner for that purpose.

Before Mr Donnellan's attendance at Newbold, he heard that Mr Newham (a gentleman before mentioned) had expressed more anxiety to have the body of Sir Theodosius opened, and the inquest held, than any one else in the neighbourhood, and that he had invited Lord Denbigh, to dine with him that day, in order that his Lordship might exert his influence on the occasion; and therefore he, (Mr Donnellan) not thinking Mr Newham was his enemy, wrote a letter to him, desiring that he would attend the inquest, and prevail upon Lord Denbigh to attend with him likewise, meaning nothing more thereby, than a wish to have his character cleared up, not only to Mr Newham, but more materially to Lord Denbigh, whose representation of it to the world might have had weight, and might have alleviated Mr Donnellan under so cruel and unjust an accusation, more than thing else. Mr Newham wrote an answer to this letter, expressing a friendship for Mr Donnellan, and assuring him, that he should consider the contents of his letter, and communicate the same to Lord Denbigh.

When Mr Donnellan waited upon the Coroner and Jury, the Coroner asked him if he chose to remain in the room while the witnesses were examined, who replied, that he had no objection; accordingly he continued in the room during the examination of the witnesses, and in the course of Lady Boughton's examination, when the spoke of her daughter's maid telling her, that Mr Donnellan was not at home, she spoke so low, that Mr Donnellan did not hear it, and thinking the said "her daughter," he pulled her by the sleeve, and told her she had made a mistake, for that her daughter (Mrs Donnellan) was not up at the time; whereupon Lady Boughton recalled her words, and said, "he meant her daughter's maid." This was the whole Mr Donnellan meant by pulling Lady Boughton's sleeve, but the same hath been construed by the malicious very injudiciously against him.

When the examination of the witnesses was over, the Coroner (Mr Fox) went out, and sent for Mr Donnellan to the door, telling him that he sent for him there, in order to talk to him about the expenses of the inquest, and asked him if the county or the family were to be at the expense, who replied, that he should hold it disgraceful to suffer the county to be at any expense, and added, that if he, Mr Fox, would let him know what the whole expense was, he would then discharge it; who said that he could not just at that time tell him, but that he would call upon him at Lawford, in his road home, and let him know exactly what the same amounted to; and further said, he was very happy to inform him, that all suspicions must then end.

Mr Donnellan then took his leave and returned to Lawford, fully satisfying himself that the Jury would go home convinced of his innocence, and in about three or four hours afterwards, Mr Fox, and Mr Wilmer the surgeon, who both lived at Coventry, and had agreed to go home together, called at Lawford, and being shewn into the large parlour adjoining to the hall, Mr Donnellan first, and Lady Boughton and Mrs Donnellan soon afterwards, waited upon them there. Mr Donnellan asked Mr Fox if he could as they inform them of the whole expense, to complete the inquisition, and had adjourned it till the next day, being Sunday the 10th of September; therefore that he could not, till the whole was completed, say what the expense would be; upon which Mr Donnellan gave him seven guineas on account, which he received, and promised to let him know the next day what the whole expense would be. Mr Donnellan also paid Mr Wilmer five guineas for his great trouble, and the disagreeable business he had went through; and on Mr Wilmer's informing him, that the rest of the gentlemen of the Faculty, having patients to visit in the neighbourhood, could not attend with him there, he desired him also to take five guineas a-piece for them, which he did, and which he afterwards paid to them. Mr Wilmer and Mr Fox then went home to Coventry, the whole time of their being at Lawford-Hall not exceeding half an hour.

On the next day, Mr Donnellan was informed that Mr Fox had sent a messenger to the Jury to let them know that he could not attend that day, and desired their attendance to complete the inquest on the Thursday following.

This was a very unfortunate circumstance for Mr Donnellan, as it gave his enemies, and those who wished to take away his life, an opportunity, by the most malicious falsehoods, of prejudicing the Jury against him, notwithstanding they had before seemed very well satisfied, from what had passed, that he was entirely blameless.

On the Thursday Lord D—— and Mr B——, with many other respectable persons, attended the completion of the inquest, and Lord D—— had a private interview for upwards of half an hour with Lady Boughton before she went into the room to be again examined; and if there was a possibility of judging from her looks directed to his Lordship, and his in return, during the examination, there does not remain a doubt but that his Lordship had said something to her in the course of their interview, which had very much terrified her; for every time that he said any thing which was thought to militate against Mr Donnellan, she looked at his Lordship, who never failed to return a nod of approbation. We will suppose that Lord D—— (from his general character) did this from a good motive, but it was thought prudent to mention it.

It is also to be further observed, that, since the inquest was taken, several gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Lawford-Hall have, at different times, sent for the witnesses against Mr Donnellan to their respective houses, and extorted many things from them which are intended to be adduced at the trial. They have even went so far as to threaten them with imprisonment and other punishments, and calling in their clerks, several times have given them absolute orders to make out commitments, if they did not say something more against Mr Donnellan.

From these tortured re-examinations, reports have been continually spread of fresh facts having come out, and the same have tended to heighten the prejudice of the people very much against Mr Donnellan.

Mr Donnellan was not from Lawford-hall, further than the deer-park, from the 9th of September to Thursday the 14th. On that day the Jury met again, and delivered in their verdict, Wilful Murder, against him, and he was thereupon taken into custody, upon the Coroner's warrant, and carried first to Rugby, then to Coventry, and from thence to Warwick, where he was committed a close prisoner in the goal there, and loaded with irons, to which he submitted with the greatest fortitude; not wishing to fly from his fate, being conscious that he should, on his trial, vindicate his honour and innocence to the whole world.

[To be continued.]

* Mr Newham did not cross-examine Mr Bucknell as to this or any thing else.

† Mr Newham did not cross-examine the man that proved the matter of pulling sleeve at all.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, April 24.

The Danish East Indiaman, Count Schimmertman, bound to India, is lost off the life of May; the crew saved.

The Little Porger, Brown, from London for Bermuda, was taken the 17th of January by the Union American letter of marque, of Salem, and sent for that port.

The Two Brothers, Ford, from Sunderland, is arrived at Portsmouth, after being taken by a French privateer, and retaken by the Manifesto privateer near Brest.

Limerick 16. Arrived the Colmarva, Melham, from Sette, with wine and brandy, bound for Indec; a S. de, prize to the Mercy, of Dublin, Capt. Macarty; the prize is 150 tons.

The Salisbury privateer of Jersey, Capt. Chandler, has sent into Falmouth La Brunette, Lopez, from Guadalupe to Bourdeaux, laden with sugar, coffee, and cotton.

The Kidnapper privateer, of Lancaster, has taken and sent into that port La Sarte Francois, with 280 hhd's of Claret.

The Mars privateer, Capt. Darby, spoke with the Quebec, Inglis, and Catharine, Conkie, in lat. 47. long. 20. all well.

The Bellona, Reed, of Liverpool, the Greyhound, Vernon, and the Hector, Woods, of ditto, were well the 21st of March; the Tom, Lee, of ditto, was well the 23d ditto; and the Rumbold, Colter, of ditto, was well the 24th ditto.

The Nevis Planter, Hunt, was well at Madeira, the 28th of February last.

Plymouth 20. Yesterday arrived the Venus man of war, from Statia; she failed the 10th ult. with the Vengeance, Arcimena, and two Dutch men of war, with 38 sail of prizes, and parted with them in lat. 30. long. 60. on the 3d inst. Arrived the Harmonie, a Dutch prize, taken by the Plymouth Hero; also arrived the Graziata, Maritta, Carlo, from Venice for London. On the 21d ult. saw the Spanish fleet, consisting of about 22 sail of the line, about seven hours sail from Cadiz.

Falmouth 19. Arrived the Revenge privateer, Capt. Baker, who sent into Penzance a French coaster, which in coming round was chased by a cutter under American colours, who fired at her; the privateer's men quitted her, and went on shore, leaving two Frenchmen on board; but the cutter proved to be the Collector of this port, Capt. Crans, who took possession of her, and brought her in as his prize. Arrived also the Neptune, Coates, from Swaney; she was taken and ransomed the 16th inst. off the Land's End by the Alliance privateer of 18 guns, belonging to Dunkirk.

The Vrow Anna, from Grenada to Amsterdam, was taken by the Phoenix privateer of Bristol, and retaken by the Princess of Drink, and again by the Collector, Truro, Speedwell, and Shaftbury privateers; the D'Armonie of Amsterdam, from St Kitt's, is also sent into Mountbay.

The Truro privateer of Falmouth, Capt. Baldwin, is arrived at that port from a cruise, and has sent into Penzance a large French West Indiaman, laden with sugar, coffee, cotton, &c. valued at 40,000l.

The Colonne privateer of Dunkirk, mounting 32 guns and 240 men, commanded by Luke Ryan, was taken at the entrance of the Firth of Edinburgh on the 17th inst. by his Majesty's ships Berwick and Belle Poule.

The Active, Capt. Inglis, from St Kitt's, arrived in the Downs, had 30 days passage, on which she took L'Andalous privateer of St Maloes, of 10 four-pounders and 40 men, in lat. 49. long. 6. 30.

The Stately, Fisher, from Africa to Liverpool, Tartar and Fly privateers of Liverpool, and Rigby ditto, of Whitehaven, are all taken and carried into Bayonne; the Chance, from Londonderry to Cork, is taken, but not arrived.

Three large French privateers, one of 36 guns, are off Hartley, and have ransomed the Nancy, of Aberdeen, for 300 guineas.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.
As soon as the Speaker had taken the chair, he acquainted the House with his having received two letters, one from Sir Henry Clinton, and the other from Admiral Arbuthnot, which he read from the chair. The letters are as follow:

"SIR,
Head Quarters, New York, March 1. 1781.
Conscious that the most ardent exertions of a British subject, to promote the glory and interest of his king and country, cannot obtain a more honourable reward than the thanks of a British House of Commons, I want words to express how very sensibly I feel the distinguished mark of approbation with which that august assembly has been pleased to honour my services.

"I must therefore, Sir, intreat that you will have the goodness to offer my warmest acknowledgments to the Honourable House of Commons in the most expressive terms of gratitude.

"Permit me to request you will accept my humble thanks for the very obliging manner in which you were pleased to convey to me the solutions of the House.

"I am, with the greatest honour and respect,

Your most obliged, and most humble servant,
H. CLINTON."

To the Right Honourable Charles Walsan Cornwall, Esq. Speaker of the House of Commons.
Royal Oak, near Rhode Island, Feb. 16. 1781.

"SIR,
I am this day honoured with your letter of the 30th of November last, accompanying a resolution of the Honourable the House of Commons, of thanks and approbation of my conduct in the chief command of his Majesty's fleet in North America.

"When I reflect that my name will be so distinguished to posterity, as well as in the present day, I am filled with the most perfect gratitude, and all expression is inadequate to my feeling; I shall therefore only beg that you will assure the Honourable House, that the impression will never be effaced, and that I consider a service of the longest life well employed, to be thus honourably rewarded.

"Permit me to request you will accept my humble thanks for the very obliging manner in which you were pleased to convey to me this resolution.

I am, with the greatest honour and respect,
Your most obliged, and most humble servant,
MR. ARBUTHNOT."

To the Right Hon. Charles Walsan Cornwall, Esq. Speaker of the House of Commons.
From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

New-York, March 14. The following particulars respecting the threatened attack upon Pensacola are from good information. The Spanish armament consisted of five ships of the line, three frigates, and about 50 transports, carrying 4000 infantry, and 500 cavalry, under the orders of Don Galvez, Governor of Louisiana; it failed in two divisions from Havannah, about the 10th of January, destined from certain intelligence, against West-Florida, to land at Mobile-bay, from thence to transport over land their artillery. As the roads scarcely can be called passable, from the state they were in last December, this will be a work of immense labour, and it is imagined they cannot, if they adopt this plan, be able to have a piece of battering cannon mounted on any ground within 1000 yards of Pensacola, in less than two months from the day of their arrival at Mobile. Don Galvez left Havannah in a single frigate before the armament, viz. on the 1st of January. Of the 12,000 troops which failed from Old Spain, 2000 died on their passage and 5000 after their arrival at Havannah.

After the fleet had failed, 13 line-of-battle ships remained at Havannah; but so great was the scarcity of seamen, and bad state of the ships, that only three could be got in readiness for sea. The Spaniards left a garrison of 600 men at Mobile, but so great was the mortality, that only about 100 remained, and these were confined to the fort by the Indians, who scalped and fired at every man that ventured out of it.

On Monday last arrived the schooner Maria, Capt. Starks, in about 40 hours from Portsmouth, in Virginia; the following is extracted from an officer's letter brought by that vessel:

Portsmouth, March 8, 1781. Yesterday in a storm over at Newport-News, when foraging, the 80th light company fell

in with about 90 or 100 of militia, they bayoneted 24, and took about 16 prisoners; one of their Colonels was killed, another taken.

New-York, March 17. Yesterday arrived a vessel from Portsmouth in Virginia, which left that port on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning was chased by a frigate detached from a fleet, which is presumed to be that of Admiral Arbuthnot, bearing up for Chesapeake, distant about 40 miles. The rebels have shewn themselves near our posts, but perceiving our works too respectable for an hazardous enterprise, retired, but not till they felt the chastising hand of Colonel Simcoe and his Rangers at the Great Bridge, where they were defeated, and left a number dead on Monday last. The inhabitants in a part of the Bay, always possessed with the necessities of life in great abundance, had with the most friendly disposition allowed a party detached by General Arnold to collect forage, &c. and held the most friendly intercourse with them.

From the London Papers, April 26.
LONDON.

A very favourable report from the East-Indies seems to gain great credit: It is founded on an extract from a private letter received by a respectable merchant in the city, which announces, that Sir Hector Munro, presently after the defeat of the Colonels Baillie and Fletcher, having called in all his out-posts, and by a fortuitous junction with the troops belonging to the Nabob of Arcot, who were in full march towards him, found his army to consist of near fifty thousand men, Europeans and natives, went in search of Hyder Ally, whose army was computed at upwards of 120,000 men; whom, by an unexpected and vigorous onset, he entirely routed; took Hyder Ally and his son, together with their whole baggage and camp equipage, and was triumphantly moving with the same towards Pondicherry. — A confirmation of the above is hourly expected.

The Old Mercury packet-boat, with the mail from New-York, is arrived at Falmouth in 22 days; and the Rockuck packet, with the mail on board, from the Leeward-Islands, is arrived at ditto in 25 days.

The Mercury packet, which is arrived at Falmouth, failed from New-York the 1st of April. It is said that she has not brought any intelligence of the French fleet being returned to Rhode-Island.

I was reported yesterday in the city, that Captain Gambier, who is arrived from America at Portsmouth in the Raleigh frigate, brings advice that Lord Cornwallis has gained some further advantages in North Carolina, and that many of the inhabitants have delivered up their arms, and taken the oath of allegiance.

It was last night reported in the city, that a Spanish man of war of 40 guns, was taken off St Domingo, by two privateers, and carried into Jamaica.

Yesterday Captains Douglas and Nichols, who brought the last expresses from Sir George Rodney and Admiral Arbuthnot, were at court, and were clothed with his Majesty's considerable time.

The principal settlement of the Dutch in Africa (the Cape of Good Hope excepted) is on the Gold Coast, where they have a strong fort called St George Delmina; and a well established factory on which all the others in that quarter, which are numerous, depend. This place is said to be one of the objects of Commodore Johnstone's expedition.

Admiral Rodney's letters shew us, that the disgraceful advance which made the Dutch supply the enemy, that was believing one of their frontier towns, has as powerful effects upon the minds of our own subjects, and that there are monsters in the West-Indies, who are willing to sacrifice their country to present gain. To supply the French with provisions in the hour of calamity, after a dreadful hurricane, might have been considered as laudable, and the individual entitled to approbation, if not to praise; but the traitor, who would add naval and military stores to the supply, deserves universal execration.

The prudent measure of continuing to keep the Dutch flag flying at St Eustatius has, among other good effects, secured a great number of American vessels, and not less than five hundred seamen, who in all probability will, to a man, enter on board his Majesty's ships.

The defeat of the French expedition to the Chesapeake by Admiral Arbuthnot (says a correspondent) is an event of vast consequence: Had the French troops made good their landing at Annapolis, and formed a junction, as was intended, with the Continental forces there under the command of the Marquis de Fayette, Arnold in all probability must have been cut off; and the French forces, in conjunction with a large body of Continentals and militia, would have joined Greene and Morgan, and made head against Lord Cornwallis with a far superior army, the result whereof might have proved fatal. This plan of operations, which was well formed, being now happily disconcerted, and rendered abortive, by the dispersion of the French fleet; and Gen. Philips having moreover joined Arnold with a reinforcement of 2000 men, with a train of artillery, there is the greatest reason to expect that the operations of his Majesty's arms in that part of the world will go swimmingly on, and that, before the end of the present campaign, seven, out of the thirteen of the revolted provinces, will be reduced to their allegiance, and be at the King's peace, viz. Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, East-Florida, and West-Florida; provinces of immense value to the mother country, and which, once restored, may be easily retained and preserved, as they have now found by experience that it is their wisdom, their interests, and their happiness, to be united by the bonds of peace, friendship, and affection, to Great-Britain.

It is evident, that, upon every occasion where the English and French fleets come to an engagement, the first object with the French is, to secure their retreat by destroying the rigging of the English ships; it will therefore become necessary for the English, at least in the beginning of the action, to adopt the same method, to prevent the enemy from getting off.

The merchants of St Christophers, for themselves, and as agents and factors for many of the most commercial houses in Great-Britain and Ireland, have presented a second memorial and remonstrance to Sir George Rodney and General Vaughan, on the subject of effects seized at St Eustatius, belonging to the memorialists set forth, to themselves and their constituents.

Sir Edward Williams, Bart. is chosen Chairman of the Committee to investigate the East-India Company's right to their territorial acquisitions.

A General court of Proprietors will be held at the East-India house in Leadenhall-street next week, to confirm the proposals made by the Directors to Lord North, as the basis of an agreement between the Company and the public.

The Committee deputed to treat with government respecting East-India affairs, adjourned to this morning, when they had their final audience of Lord North in Downing-street, who, it is expected, will report the progress of the business, and the terms proposed for the renewal of their charter, in the House of Commons to-morrow.

Lord Seaforth's regiment have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march to Portsmouth, where they are to embark as soon as the ships are ready for the East-Indies.

The President of the Assembly of the Dutch States for one of the Provinces (believed to be Overijssel) said, that "Europe would charge his countrymen with being stark-mad, for involving themselves in a war with England, and leaving St Eustatius at the same time so defenceless: his country (he added) had been long characterised for policy and wisdom; but now it would be distinguished for folly and madness!"

The following is an authentic List of the Fleet belonging to the STATES OF HOLLAND, now at the Texel, under the command of Admiral HARTSINKE.

LIST OF THE FLEET, and Order of Sailing.				
FIRST DIVISION.				
	Guns.	Men.	Short.	Commanders.
Hollandia,	68	560	134	Capt. Av. De Bourdieu.
Meuze,	70	580	116	Bergeine.
Ruttyer,	68	560	94	Rear Ad. V. D. R. Zoutmaier.
Hered. Prince,	56	350	111	C. De Gelles.
Attendant on the Division.				
Argo,	40	270	76	Bourgeoisie.
Hercrone,	28	200	93	Van Geisse.
SECOND DIVISION.				
Pr. William	76	590	124	Van De Bruijer.
Ad. General,	78	640	136	Vice Ad. Hartsinke, sen.
Rotterdam,	68	560	91	C. V. Saldone.
Glinthof,	68	560	148	Van Foldere.
Batavia,	54	350	194	Bentinke.
Rethen,	54	350	109	De Sels.
Attendant on the Division.				
Zuivetyen,	40	270	48	Raydyers.
Rephyr,	36	230	59	Van Goys.
100 coming from Rotterdam.				

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, April 20.

"I have seen a letter from Gibraltar, dated 16th of March, which mentions the garrison being in health and spirits. A few days before the letter was written, a violent hurricane came on, which drove the Spanish frigates of Don Barcelo's Squadron, which blocked up the port of Gibraltar, out to sea. When the storm was somewhat abated, a large ship, dismasted, appeared about two miles from the harbour in great distress; some sailors armed themselves, and put to sea in six row-boats, though it then blew a storm, and the sea ran high; however, nothing could damp the ardour of those sons of Neptune; they boarded and towed her into the harbour of Gibraltar, to the joy of the garrison; she proved to be a large Spanish ship, of 900 tons, deeply laden with provisions, from Cadiz to Carthage, in the Mediterranean. Among her cargo were 300 barrels of flour. The Governor rewarded those brave fellows with 100 dollars per man; they were in great expectation of Admiral Darby when the letter came away."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 26.

"The House of Commons having this day resolved itself into a Committee on the present state of the linen manufacture, Sir Archibald Edmonstone in the Chair, the several petitions from different parts of Scotland were thereupon read.

"Mr Denham then rose, and after a short exordium on the linen manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland, and the motives that had actuated him to take up the business, the Hon. Gentleman said, he meant to submit to the consideration of the Committee certain propositions, in order to put England and Scotland upon an equality with Ireland, respecting the linen manufacture.

"The latter country, he said, at present held a very great advantage over Great Britain, as they had, during the last Session of Parliament in Ireland, taken off the exception to a drawback on linen printed and stained, and the same bounty was now allowed in Ireland to the exportation of stained and printed linen, as was given to linen of every other description. The first proposition he would therefore move, would be to extend to the exportation of all linen printed and stained in Great Britain, the same bounty as was allowed in Ireland to the like articles. All he meant was to equalize the linen manufacture of the several countries, and, in so doing, he thought he was serving Ireland as much as Great Britain, as large quantities of linen from Ireland were exported through the means of this country, the trade of Ireland not having yet found its way immediately to the colonies.

"The Hon. Gentleman likewise meant to propose to the Committee, that the duty of the several articles used in the linen manufacture, which paid a duty, should be taken off from these articles, as it was the principle of all wise and politic governments, not to check any manufacture, by laying a duty on the several articles necessarily used in it. Soap, for instance, was used in great quantities in the linen manufacture; and though it might be proper to lay a duty on it, as far as the use of it in general went, yet good sense required, that what was expended in manufactures should be exempted. He should, therefore, move, that soap used in the manufacture of linen should not pay any duty. He also meant to move the like exemption in favour of barilla, vitriol, and starch. The first proposition, namely, that of allowing a bounty on printed and stained linen, exported from Great Britain, the Hon. Gentleman then begged leave to submit to the Committee.

"Lord North, in a speech of some length, signified the inclination he had to acquiesce in the first proposition mentioned by the Honourable Gentleman; but with respect to the other propositions, his Lordship could not think of acceding to them. With respect to the article of soap, there were two acts of Parliament laying a duty upon that article; the one imposed a duty of one penny, and the other a duty of two-pence. As the case at present stood, the first duty was remitted; but it had been found extremely liable to fraud; and, in his Lordship's opinion, it would be very unadvisable to strike off the other penny also; besides, the same duties now paid for the articles used in the linen manufacture were no more than had been paid for fifty years past; and yet, under those circumstances, the linen manufacture had flourished to a very great degree.

"With respect to allowing the same bounty on printed and stamped linen, exported from Great-Britain or Ireland, the noble Lord did not see any great objection to that, because the matter was new. The Parliament of Ireland had only discontinued the exemption of a bounty on printed and stained linen during the last Session of their Parliament, and as he thought it but right to make the advantages of the linen manufacture as relative as possible between the two countries, he should not oppose the first proposition moved, though he wished very much that the other propositions should be withdrawn.

"Mr Minchen wished the business to be postponed till the next Session of Parliament, as it would hardly be possible, before that time, to obtain the information he wished to have from Ireland on the subject.

"The Lord Advocate of Scotland thought there was no occasion to wait for any information from Ireland, to guide the judgment of the House on the matter before them. The Statute of Ireland, which was to be read, would shew, that the Parliament had last Session allowed a bounty on printed and stained linen, and the House must know

upon the first blush exemption to a bounty Great-Britain. The (Lord North) objected linen manufacture, his Lordship rather upon that article.

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upon the first blast of the thing, that it was their duty to take off the exemption to a bounty on painted and stained linen, exported from Great-Britain. The learned Lord saw no weight in the noble Lord's (Lord North) objection to the taking off the duty on soap used in the linen manufacture, because the duty paid on it was no new thing, and his Lordship rather remarked, that in Ireland no duty at all was paid upon that article.

"Sir Adam Ferguson spoke in support of the proposition, and said, the only thing the House had to determine upon was, whether they would allow Ireland to be able to send her linens to foreign markets at a cheaper rate than Great-Britain could do."

"Lord Frederick Campbell rose on the same side, and contended for the propriety of the several propositions that had been stated."

"Sir Egerton Leigh wished that the Committee should be adjourned for a fortnight, during which time he would write down to his constituents at Lancaster, to learn their sentiments on the business."

"Lord Harford also wished to have the matter deferred, as he had a very great desire to read the act passed in the first Parliament, before he made up his mind upon the proposition under consideration."

"Sir Grey Cooper said, there was no occasion to move for deferring the business, as those who wished to suspend their opinion upon it, might vote for it, or against it, when it next came before the House."

"Mr Dempster rose again and said, though he could not think of carrying a question against the will of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, yet he meant to persevere in the business he had taken in hand, encouraged as he was to conclude, that if the House did not approve of what was right at one time, they would at another time. He would therefore propose what he knew to be right, till it should meet with the success it merited."

"The first proposition for allowing a bounty here and in Scotland on painted and printed linen exported, was then put, and unanimously agreed to by the Committee."

"Mr Dempster then moved, That soap used in the manufacture of linen should pay no duty."

"Lord North opposed this, as it would admit of great frauds. In Ireland, he said, the case was different, as no duty at all was laid upon the article in that kingdom."

"After some little conversation, the question was put, and rejected on a division, 28 to 19."

"Mr Dempster then moved the like exemption from the duty on vitriol and barilla, which was agreed to."

"The Honourable Gentleman next proposed that the duty on starch used in linen manufacture, should be remitted."

"Lord North opposed this, as open also to fraud, as it would be impossible to ascertain the quantity of starch used for that purpose."

"Lord Frederick Campbell thought that fraud might be prevented, by allowing a certain draw-back on starch, according to the number of yards of linen manufactured."

"Lord North wished, however, to have the motion withdrawn for a while, and the same was complied with."

"The Committee then broke up, and the several resolutions were ordered to be reported."

"Yesterday, Mr Michel, from the East India House, presented to the House sixteen different papers relative to India matters. The titles were read, and the papers ordered to lie on the table."

"Mr Tompkins, from the Customs, delivered at the bar of the House an account of exports to St Eustatius and St Martin. The titles were read, and the accounts ordered to lie on the table."

"Lord North presented "a Bill for granting to his Majesty an additional duty on almanacks, printed on one side of any one sheet or piece of paper, and for allowing a certain annual sum out of the said duty to each of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in lieu of the money heretofore paid to the said Universities by the Company of Stationers of the city of London, for the privilege of printing almanacks." The same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time."

"His Lordship likewise presented "a Bill for the better management and collection of the duties upon male servants, granted by an act made in the 17th year of the reign of his present Majesty." The same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time."

"Two petitions from Scotland, relative to the linen manufacture, were presented, read, and ordered to be referred to the Committee appointed to enquire into the state of that manufacture."

"The bill relative to the exportation of and payment of the duties on hogues, and the Levant trade bill, were read a second time, and committed for to-morrow."

"Mr Denton presented a motion for leave to bring in a bill to prevent frauds from deserting, with flating, in general terms, the infinite mischiefs sustained by the public, in consequence of the repeated desertions from the royal navy, thence plainly proving the urgent necessity of adopting some plan to prevent that growing evil. He said, that the number of deserters, as appeared from the last returns, presented to the House previous to the late recess, were upwards of 42,000 from the commencement of the present war; and, after explaining in what manner the list came to be so enormously swelled, suggested to the House the plan of the bill, which he designed to move for leave to bring in. The chief of the new regulations, as far as we could collect from Mr Denton, (for the House was rather disorderly while he was speaking) were to double the penalties upon all who assisted in concealing deserters from the navy, and to aggravate the punishment of such seamen as should hereafter desert."

"Mr Denton, before he concluded, said, he might possibly be asked, if he was certain the bill he had proposed would answer the end in view. He was free to confess, that he was not able to answer that question. The evil had taken such deep root, that he feared it must be a work of considerable time to eradicate it completely. Such however was the crying nature of the case, that it was absolutely necessary something should be done immediately. He proposed the bill, therefore, rather as an experiment, than as a certain means of effecting the desired purpose, and when it came into the House, he should be proud to listen to every gentleman who had turned his thoughts to the subject, and to profit by his advice and assistance."

"Mr Turner, (who never forgets the cause of humanity, even where state necessity is the predominant principle) rose to express his objections to any bill that tended to harass the subject, and deprive individuals of the free exercise of their natural liberty. He said, he dreaded the idea of deeming an impressed man a deserter. He never could view such an individual in that light. An impressed man, in seizing the first opportunity of making his escape, did no more than nature, justice, and reason dictated; and it was cruelty in the extreme to authorize the punishment of persons of the description stated for attempting to regain their liberty. But the bill, as opened by the Honourable Gentleman, went a still more alarming length. It went to the punishment of those who concealed impressed men so escaping, with a heavy fine. What! would any man pretend to argue, that he ought to be fined for concealing his brother, his friend, or his neighbour, who, having been snatched away from his family, and dragged from his house, on board a ship, had found means to get on shore again? Humanity shuddered at the idea. He for one never would adopt it. He made no scruple upon his legs to declare, that he had concealed some hundreds of impressed men in his time. (This Debate to be continued in our next.)"

"It is now near four months since the commencement of the hostilities against the Dutch, in which time more than 300 vessels have been taken from them in different parts of the globe, without our having lost a single ship of any consequence."

"This day, the Lord Provost received a letter from the Lord Advocate of Scotland, upon the linen business, now depending before the House of Commons, in which his Lordship expresses a hope, that though every thing proposed may not be obtained, in favour of the manufacturers of Scotland, he has reason to suppose they will get some substantial advantage from their present application, in so far, at least, as concerns the extension of the bounty to printed and stained linens, so as in that article to put the British manufactures upon a footing with the Irish. His Lordship expresses some apprehension of opposition occurring in the future stages of this business; but, from the disposition manifested, on Thursday last, in the Committee of the House of Commons, he has little doubt that the British manufacturers will ultimately prevail in this national point, which they have so often struggled for, in vain, upon former occasions."

This morning early, the Lord Provost received a letter, by express, from the Provost of Aberdeen, acquainting him, that on the 20th current, about ten o'clock in the morning, the Lovely Peggy of Fraserburgh was drove on shore near the last-mentioned place by a very large frigate, who burnt her. His Lordship immediately communicated the above intelligence to the Hon. Commodore Stewart, whose Squadron is now in Leith Roads, and dispatched an express to the Mayor of Newcastle.

On Saturday last, the 28th instant, died at Stitchel, Miss Joanna Pringle, daughter of Sir James Pringle of Stitchel, Baronet.

Mrs Duff, relict of William Duff of Crombie, Esq; died at Ayr, upon Tuesday the 24th of April current.

Wednesday, at the Quarter Sessions of Newcastle, the grand Jury certified the prices of grain as follow: Wheat, per bushel, (Winchester measure) 5s. 9d.—Rye, 4s.—Barley, 2s. 2d.—Malt, 4s. 3d.—Oats, 1s. 9d.—White Peas, 4s.—Grey Peas, 3s.—Beans, 3s. 2d.

Wednesday, at the Quarter Sessions at Morpeth, for the county of Northumberland, the grand Jury certified the prices of corn as follow:—Wheat, per quarter (Winchester measure) 2l.—Oats, 13s. 4d.—Barley, 16s. 8d.—Rye, 11s. 8d.—Beans, 11s. 4s.—Peas, 11s. 3s.

Monday the Merchant armed ship failed from Newcastle with several ships for the Baltic. The Rippon of 60, and Tartar of 28 guns, are, by the Lords of the Admiralty, appointed to proceed immediately from the North for the Sound; and have orders to call off Tynemouth for the trade from Newcastle for the Baltic, and will be joined by the Queen armed ship; and it is desired that the ships may be ready to pull out and join this convoy; and such homeward-bound ships as may be ready at the Sound, will be taken under their convoy to their destinations. This is in consequence of the application of the Mayor of Newcastle to their Lordships.

Thursday the Success privateer of London, sent into Newcastle a Dutch vessel, laden with brandy and wine, from Bourdeaux to Amsterdam.

Extract of a letter from Perth, April 28.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here upon Wednesday the 25th current, by the Right Honourable Lord Braxfield; but there being no business to come before the Court that day, it was adjourned till next day, when the trial of George Nicol mafon, George Docton vintner, both in Dundee, and David Ogilvy tenant in Potento, accused by David Low barber in Dundee, of an assault and battery, should have come before the Court; but the parties having settled the matter amicably, the diet was deserted simpliciter. The Court, after hearing counsel in an appeal in a small criminal cause, adjourned till yesterday morning at ten o'clock, when there came on before Lord Justice Clerk and Lord Braxfield, the trial of Whitefield, late soldier in the invalids in garrison at Berwick upon Tweed, now prisoner in the Tolbooth of Perth, accused at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate of robbing Humphry McIntosh, late Captain's cook on board the armed ship the Three Sisters, upon the Links between Leven and Largo in Fifeshire, of a green purse, containing nine guineas in gold, and thirteen shillings in silver.—The Jury were included at five o'clock in the evening, and at seven returned their verdict, all in one voice finding the pannel Guilty of the crime libelled against him; whereupon he was sentenced to be taken from the bar to the tolbooth of Perth, there to be detained till Friday the 8th of June next, and then to be executed.—There being no other criminal business to come before the Court, it was adjourned till this day, when counsel were heard in an appeal of a civil cause; and thereafter the Court adjourned till Monday morning next, the last day of the ayre at this place, when they set out for Inverness."

Dr HOPE begins Lectures on BOTANY, Monday the 7th of May, at eight o'clock of the morning, in the Botanic Garden.

Members chosen for the ensuing General Assembly.

Presbytery of LAUDER.—Mr Dawson at Sten; Mr Ford at Lauder, ministers: John Tait of Pim, Esq; Ruling Elder.

Presbytery of CUPAR.—Mr Lyon at Strathmello; Mr Martin at Monymuel; Mr Spinkie at Falkland; Mr Arnot at Ceres, Ministers: William Pearson of Sower, Esq; and James Walker of Dastmills, Esq; Ruling Elders.

Presbytery of ST. ANDREWS.—Dr Hary Spence, St Andrews; Professor Hill, Ditto; Mr Kettle at Leuchars; Mr Dalgleish, Ferryport Crails, Ministers: Mr Balgaird, and Dr Flint, Ruling Elders.

Presbytery of BRECHIN.—Mr Charles Nisbet at Montrose; Mr Daniel Breyd at Logieperth; Mr James Lauder at Dun, Ministers: Mr Alexander Burnett, Advocate, Ruling Elder.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

April 24. Hope, Hodge, from Anstruther, with barley.

Peggy, Downie, Manner, ballast.

Katty, MacLaren, Inverness, goods.

Peggy, Clark, Dundee, goods.

Bachelors, MacLaren, Perth, wheat.

Dorothea and Margaretha, Affillon, Fisherow, ballast.

Mary and Nancy, Drysdale, Chiffinsland, tar.

James and Margaret, Dingwall, Dundee, ballast.

25. Hannah, Cowell, Lynn, grain.

26. Queen, Misset, Hull, crooked wood.

27. Barbary, Macleod, Stornaway, herrings.

28. Hobel, Robertson, Chiffinsland, tar and deals.

Jean, Brown, Glasgow, glass.

Nelly, Tullo, ditto, grain.

Colvill, Begg, Zetland, ballast.

And eight sloops with coals.

SAILED.

Thomas, Grant, for Aberdeen.

Anne, Lamb, Arbroath.

Mally, Brown, Montrose.

Ant, —, Aberdeen.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, April 27.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat, 20s. 6d.	13 4	12 6	11 6
Bar, 14 0	12 3	11 2	10 0
Oats, 13 0	10 6	10 0	9 0
Pease, 11 0	10 6	10 0	9 0

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of WALTER IRVINE, Merchant in Hawick, are desired to meet in the house of Michael Stevenson vintner in Hawick, upon Thursday the 10th of May, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

Not to be repeated.

INTIMATION.

To the CREDITORS of Sir JOHN OGILVY of Inverarity.

It is intimated, that Sir JOHN OGILVY's Creditors will forthwith lodge in the hands of Mr Alexander Farquharson, accountant in Edinburgh, or of Hugh Bremner his clerk, their several grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, specifying the sums and annuities due thereon, in order that the Trustee may be enabled to make a division of the personal estate among the creditors.

SURGERY, &c.

Edinburgh, April 28, 1781.

MR AITKEN, Surgeon, will begin his Summer Course (the Eighth) of ANATOMY, SURGERY, and CHEMISTRY, in his Theatre, Surgeons-Square, on Monday the 7th of May next, at 4 o'clock afternoon.

N. B. The hour of meeting will soon afterwards be changed to one o'clock P. M.

The Anatomical and Chirurgical Parts of the above Course will nearly be completed by the end of June.

Mr AITKEN has lately published,

1. Systematic Elements of the Theory and Practice of Surgery. 6s.

2. Outlines of the Theory and Cure of Fever, on plain and rational Principles, 1s. 6d.

WANTED to BORROW against Whitsunday next, upon habitable security, over an estate yielding 225 l. sterling of yearly rent upon old leases,

The Sum of Three Thousand Pounds sterling.

Apply to Robert Jamieson writer to the signet.

JOHN AITCHISON,

At his TEA and SPIRIT WAREHOUSE, third shop below the head of the Flesh-Market Close,

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the good encouragement he hath already met with, and can assure them, it shall be his study to pay such attention to business, that he is hopeful will make his dealing mutual, having at present a very large and good assortment of TEAS, of an excellent quality, and so moderate in prices, that he can venture to say, none has been offered to sale for some time past more worthy the attention of the public; which are now selling at the following prices, viz.

	per lb.		per gal.
Best Bohea, at	3s. 0d.	Old Jamaica Double Rum	11s. 0d.
Congo,	5 0	at	6 0
Finest ditto,	5 6	Single ditto,	12 0
Fine Souchong,	6 6	Comac Brandy,	7 0
Very best ditto,	7 0	Good Brandy,	5 6
Hyson,	10 6	Brandy,	7 0
Superfine ditto,	13 0	Fine Holland Gin,	7 0
		Good ditto,	5 6
		Good proof Whisky,	3 6
		Whisky	3 0

All Dutch weight.

Cinnamon, Shrub, &c. at the lowest prices.

N. B. Orders are taken in here for his DISTILLERY in the country, where Whisky, and all other kinds of British Spirits, are sold in WHOLESALE ONLY, at the lowest prices, and best qualities.

ALEX. LIVINGSTON, Tea and Spirit Dealer,

Opposite Chapel of Ease, Crosscauley,

RETURNS his best thanks to the public in general, and his friends in particular, for the many favours conferred upon him, and flatters himself, that he has it in his power to merit the continuance of their approbation, &c.—Begs leave to inform them, that he has got to hand a very fine assortment of TEAS and SPIRITS, superior to any yet offered the Public, which he is selling off, upon very moderate terms. Teas from Two Shillings and Ten Pence to Twenty Shillings per lb. all ENGLISH WEIGHT, as he has never practised that method of mixing with Sloe or Bountree leaves, to enable him to sell Dutch weight.

The Public may depend upon his Teas being genuine.

Sugars to Tea Customers at prime cost, FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

N. B. He, in particular, recommends his Teas at 5s. 6d. and 6s.

PAVING THE STREETS OF DINGWALL.

WANTED, a proper person to undertake the paving of the high street of the burgh of Dingwall, from the burn at the west end of the town, to the Cross at the east end thereof, consisting of 560 yards in length, and six yards in breadth, to have a drain all along the fourth side of the street, two feet deep by one foot eight inches broad, coarse flags in the bottom, and built with quarry stones and clay on the sides, and covered above with hewn pavement five feet in breadth, with pails at every three yards distance to keep off carriages from the pavement, and to have gutter-stones along the north side of the street. The round stones may be had at the water of Connon, about two miles distance from the town, and may be carried by land, or the most part by water. The rubble stones for the drain to be furnished from the quarry of the burgh, within a quarter of a mile of the town, and the hewn stones from the quarry of Culhokie, distance three miles, water carriage.

The whole of the above operation to be finished on or before the end of October next. And whoever agrees to undertake the above operation, are to transmit their proposal, with an estimate of the expense at which they are to complete the work, to Provost Andrew Robertson of Dingwall, on or before the 15th of May next, at farthest. And the undertaker is to have a sufficient cautioner bound with him, in a contract to be entered into with the Magistrates and Council of Dingwall, for the above purpose.

N. B. The Magistrates and Council have in view, after the above work is finished, to pave 500 yards more of Cross streets.

RUTHVEN BLEACHFIELD, near Perth, 1781.

MELISS, BARLAND, and CO. will bleach this season at the following prices, viz.

900 warp, and under, at 2 d. per yard.	
1000 and 1100,	2 d. halfpenny.
1200,	3 d.
1300 and 1400,	3 d. halfpenny.
1500,	4 d.
1600, and all above,	4 d. halfpenny.
Diapers,	3 d.
Fine tweels and damasks,	4 d.
Long lawns and cambrics,	3 d.
All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.	

Cloth for this field taken in by

DAVID BRATSON hofier, front of the Exchange, } Edinburgh.

James Stone weaver, Crosscauley,

Ninian Cunningham weaver, Citadel, Leith.

James Bryce merchant, Linlithgow.

Robert Hutton merchant, Dunfermline.

William Paterson merchant, Kinross.

Andrew Fernie merchant, Newburgh.

John Dron weaver, Auchtermuchty.

John Webster merchant, Cupar-Fire.

George Greig merchant, Kirkcaldy.

Patrick Hunter merchant, Dundee.

Charles Allan merchant, Arbroath.

James Watson merchant, Montrose.

Alexander Allardice merchant, Brechin.

David Mann and Son merchants, Forfar.

James Peebles merchant, Inchture.

James Blair merchant, Cupar-Angus.

Thomas Duncan merchant, Alyth.

James Inches merchant, Dunkeld.

Robert McIntyre merchant, Crieff.

John Bisset,

George Blaikie, } Perth.

Thomas Barland,

And at the Bleachfield. At all which places receipts will be given.

N. B. The public may depend on having their cloth whitened in the best and safest manner, and quickly returned, the field being well supplied with the finest spring water.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

A Genteel Commodious HOUSE, with a

GARDEN and other conveniences, at Parkside, near the Gihbet Toll-bar, upon the east side of the Dalkeith road, lately possessed by Mr Alexander Scott merchant in Edinburgh.—Enquire at David Russell accountant, or Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet.

Each of the Creditors of the said Alexander Scott as have not already produced their claims, and vouchers thereof, with affidavits upon the verity of their debts, are entreated to lodge the same, without loss of time, in the hands of the said David Russell, in order that a division may be made of the funds already recovered.—If they neglect to do this, the funds will be divided amongst those who produce their claims, vouchers, and affidavits on the verity of their debts.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,
April 27. Bell, Macgregor, from Edale, with flates.
BAILED,
Jean, Crawford, for Drogheda, with coals.
Rossmount, Service, for New York, with goods.

FARMS IN MID-LOTHIAN.

TO be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas next, The Lands of DEDRIDGE and DEDRIDGE, possessed by James Forrest and William Stark and their subtenants; and the Lands of WHINS, possessed by James Ross. DEDRIDGE and DEDRIDGE contain 221 Scots acres; 140 of which are inclosed with hedge and ditch. They will be let either together or separately. Whins contains above 40 acres.

These lands lie within a mile of Mid-Caldor, where there is a weekly market, and near to the turnpike-road leading from Glasgow to Edinburgh. They will be shown by the present tenants, or James Millar at Calder House.

Persons inclining to take these farms, may apply to Matthew Sandilands writer to the signet.

N. B. To be FEUED, LAND for Houses and Yards, on the Glasgow road, near the town of Mid-Caldor. Apply as above.

FARMS IN LINLITHGOW-SHIRE.

TO be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next, The NORTH MAINS OF COUSTON, SOUTH MAINS OF COUSTON, COLINSHIEL, and BALMOOR, possessed by John Dickson, James Meikle, William Graham, and John Stirling. These farms are of different sizes, and contain altogether upwards of 400 acres of arable land, besides 70 acres of muir and moor. The proprietor will likewise add some adjoining Grass Inclosures to any of these farms, if required.

They lie in the parish of Bathgate, within a mile of it, and four of Linlithgow; are well situated for the means of improvement, being within a mile of plenty of coal and lime.

The present tenants, or Thomas Oliphant at Muirhall, will show the lands.

Persons intending to take any of these farms, may apply to John Johnston writer in Bathgate, or Matthew Sandilands writer to the signet.

ROUP OF FARMS, HORSES, CATTLE, and Sheep, &c.

At Dunmore Park, Stirling-shire.

THE two Farms of MAINS OF POWHOUSE and DOLL, lately advertised, will be SET in tack, for nineteen years, by public roup, at Dunmore Park, on Friday the 11th day of May, at ten o'clock forenoon precisely. And immediately thereafter, will begin to be roused, a great variety of fine Milk Cows of different kinds, and an English Bull, a number of young Queys and Calves, Highland Stots, and some draught Oxen: ALSO, about thirty Ewes and Lambs, and two or three Rams of a fine English breed, and thirty Highland Wadders. Several very good draught Mares now at the above farms will also be roused. They are very fit for breeding; some of them are in foal, and others with foals at their feet. ALSO, a handsome black stoned Colt, just come from England.

And, at Mr. Dunn's stables, hotel, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, two bay Coach-horses, and six Saddle-horses and Mares, all English breed, will be shown for sale, from Monday the 7th, till Thursday the 10th of May, but positively no longer.

The Milk Cows are of remarkable fine kinds, some of the Guernsey breed, and six of them with the bull lately brought from Essex. The others of the best country-bred, and all young, the whole being the property of the Earl of Dunmore, collected with great pains and expences, and now obliged to be sold, on his Lordship's going out to his Government of Virginia.

A very rich Grass Park will also be SET for grazing, till Christmas; and the Salt Marsh for pasturing horses, till Michaelmas next.

N. B. Offers for the farms are desired to examine the grounds, &c. before the roup, or early in the morning of that day, as the roup will positively begin at ten o'clock at Dunmore Park, that the other business be not delayed.



At Leith for Hamburgh, DE HOOP,

JOHANN GEORG GICK Master,

Will sail the 8th May.
For freight or passage, apply to John Smith, Sheriff-clerk, Leith.

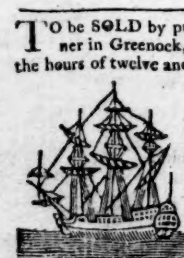
Not to be repeated.



THE ENTERPRISE PRIVATEER,

HAVING now got a thorough repair, and completely armed and fortified, mounting 12 carriage guns, besides swivels and small arms, will be ready to proceed on a fine summer cruise by the 5th of May, wanting only a few more hands. Any brave fellows willing to make their fortunes, have now a fine chance, by applying immediately to Captain John Watton, commander of said vessel at Leith.

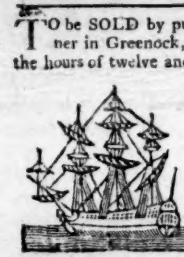
A person understanding the Dutch Language will meet with very great encouragement, by applying as above.



TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Hopkins vintner in Greenock, on Tuesday the 22d day of May 1781, betwixt the hours of twelve and two mid-day.

The Privateer Brigantine TARLETON, with all her Guns, Provisions, and Stores, as she arrived from sea, and as she now lies in the Road of Greenock. The Tarleton is about 4 months old, has 14 carriage guns, and a very good chest of small arms. She sails remarkably fast, and is well calculated for a privateer or African trader, or for running to market with a cargo.

Articles of roup and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Hamilton, Smith, and Co. merchants in Greenock.



TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Hopkins vintner in Greenock, on Tuesday the 22d day of May 1781, betwixt the hours of twelve and two mid-day.

The Ship TOM LEE, late American Letter of Marque, prize to the privateers Tarleton and Orange, as she now lies in the Road of Greenock.

The Tom Lee is about six months old, is built upon the construction of the Virginia pilot boats, sails remarkably fast, is pierced for eighteen guns, and can with ease carry twenty guns nine pounders on one deck. She is admirably calculated for a privateer or African trade, or for running with a cargo to a market, has ten six-pounders, and two four-pounders, carriage guns, and a chest of small arms.

Also, upon Wednesday the 23d day of May, within the Royal Close, Greenock, will be sold 155 hogheads of good Maryland TOBACCO, and three bags containing about 120 lbs of INDIGO, being the cargo of the Tom Lee. The tobacco to be set up in lots of four hogheads each, and the sale to continue until all is sold off.

Inventory of the vessel, and conditions of sale of the vessel and cargo, to be seen in the hands of Hamilton, Maciver, and Company, and Campbell and Thomson merchants in Greenock, Dugald Thomson merchant in Glasgow, and Messrs Allan, Stewart, and Company, merchants in Leith. Samples of the tobacco and indigo will be shown at the place of sale.

TO COVER, at Ardrie House, near Anstruther,

At One Guinea the Mare, and Half a Crown to the Servant, SULTAN. He is one of the highest bred horses in this country, has won several plates and matches: He is seven years old, perfectly found, and free from blemish, and able to carry any weight a-hunting. N. B. The money to be paid at the stable door.

To be LET, and entered to immediately, THAT large, genteel, and commodious HOUSE at Broughton Park, which belonged to the deceased Mr Robert Anderson feed-merchant in Edinburgh, and lately possessed by the Reverend Dr Blair, consisting of a parlour, dining-room, and drawing-room, five bed chambers, kitchen, servants room, cellars, and many other conveniences.

This House, from the extensive and agreeable prospect which it commands, and from its vicinity to the city of Edinburgh, is rendered remarkably pleasant and convenient.

The premises will be shown by applying to Mrs Anderson, at her house, Fisher's Land, to whom, or to John Tawfe writer in Edinburgh, application may be made for further particulars.

SALMON FISHERIES, LANDS, AND HOUSES,

At and contiguous to Inverness, FOR SALE.

TO be exposed to public voluntary roup and sale, in different lots, within the house of John Etles vintner in Inverness, on Tuesday the 8th day of May next to come, at twelve o'clock at noon, The Half-croft Salmon-fishing on the river Ness, the large Park, Garden, Ground, and Houses on the west side of the said river, with the Houses, Feus, and other heritable subjects in the town of Inverness, which belonged to the deceased William Fraser town-clerk of Inverness.

And, at the time of the next Autumn Circuit at Inverness, the particular day to be afterwards specified, there will be exposed to sale, within the house of the said John Etles, the Lands of BUGHT, and Bleachfield thereof, which also belonged to the said deceased William Fraser, pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Ness, contiguous to the Island, and within a short walk of the town. There is a neat modern mansion-house on the lands, consisting of nine fire-rooms and a kitchen, elegantly finished with barns, byres, stables, and coach-house.

Copies of the rental, and inventories of the progress, will be shown by Mr John Grant factor of Ferntosh, at Ryefield, and by James Fraser writer to the signet.

A considerable part of the price will be allowed to remain in the hands of the purchasers, on proper security, if they so incline.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 11th day of July next, betwixt the hours of 5 and 6 afternoon, in whole or in parcels.

THE LANDS OF OVERMANS, WHITE HOUSE, and DEDRIGGS, lying in the parish of Eccles and sheriffdom of Berwick.

The free yearly rent of these lands is at present about 220l.; but which will soon rise very greatly, as an offer has been made of an advanced rent of 70l. upon one farm, the lease of which expires in a few years.

There is a good mansion-house upon the premises, with a garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees, and a good deal of thriving planting, some of it fit for cutting.

Great part of the lands of Mains, which is presently out of lease, has been for twenty years in grass; and the whole estate is sufficiently inclosed and subdivided; is well supplied with water and marle, and at no great distance from lime; and is situated in a plentiful country, in the neighbourhood of good markets, being within four miles of Kelso and five of Dunfermline, and not a mile from the turnpike-road betwixt Greenlaw and Cornhill.

The progress of writs and conditions of sale, with the rental, measurement, and plan of the lands, are to be seen in the hands of Walter Scott, writer to the signet; with whom, or William Keith accountant in Edinburgh, persons inclining to purchase may commune; and persons inclining to view the premises may apply to Patrick Jeffrey tenant in Lawknow, or William Smith writer in Kelso.

JUDICIAL SALE---By Adjournment.

Several of the Articles at reduced prices.

THERE is to be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Session, upon the 16th day of July next, betwixt the hours of four and eight o'clock afternoon, in the Parliament or New Session-House of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

THE REMAINING SUBJECTS,

Belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencreeff, (as more fully described in former advertisements) in the LOTS following, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands of LUSCAR, CLUNE, and GOUKHALL, formerly separate estates, the proven free rent of which is 416l. 12s. 6d. with seven small inclosures, partly feus, containing about 93 acres of the land of Blackburn of Pittencreeff, in order to square the marches of both estates, and to hold blench of the proprietor of Pittencreeff; the free rent of which is 108l. 17s. 6d. making together 525l. 10s. exclusive of the collieries and iron-stone, except as in lot 3d, valued at L. 11,561 0 0

A parcel of grown wood hedge-rows, and about 60 acres of plantations, 18 years old, and valued, including the land which they occupy, at L. 757 0 0

Upset price of lot 1st, L. 13,318 0 0

LOT II.

The Lands and Barony of PITTENCREEFF, other than those 93 acres contained in the above lot, with various acres, houses, yards, mills, and feu-duties, in and about the town and abbey of Dunfermline; proven free rent, exclusive of the collieries and iron-stone in certain parts of the lands, as in lot 3d, about 989l. 8s. 2d. of which, for mills, houses, and yards, 177l. valued together at L. 19,924 9 7

Conflabulary and Baillie house in the abbey of Dunfermline, with a large area, valued at L. 150 0 0
Grounds for buildings and feuing, valued at L. 1040 0 0
Wood upon this lot, L. 831 10 4
Privilege of purchasing teinds of Back-acres, L. 5 14 7

Upset price of lot 2d, L. 21,951 14 6

The great beauty and conveniences of these two estates are well known. The rents of both are a good deal higher at present than at the time the judicial rentals were taken up. Great part of them are also in grass and high condition; from which, and the vicinity to the town of Dunfermline, a further advance of rent may be expected. There is no value put upon a substantial convenient mansion-house on Pittencreeff, nor a complete set of new elegant office-houses, pigeon-house, and fruit-wall, which have lately cost above 1200l. nor on the reserved coal and iron-stone in the greatest part of the lands. The estate of Luscar has a separate freehold-qualification, on which the proprietor is intitled; and the valued rent of Pittencreeff is nearly equal to three qualifications. The land tax and other consequential burdens are remarkably low on both estates.

LOT III.

The whole of the COAL, and IRON-STONE under the lands contained in the above two lots, and the COALS under the lands of West-er Baldrige, (excepting those under, and 30 fathoms around the mansion-house of Baldrige, and excepting about 230 acres round the house of Pittencreeff, which reserved coal is bounded on the north by a coal-road leading to Urquhart, and the fence of Deanbank Inclosure, and so in a continued line across the burn to the east march of the lands and feus; and 10 acres round the house of Clune; and also excepting the coals under the lands of Mounthooly, which belong to Robert Well-wood of Garvock, Esq;) with all usual privileges for working and transporting the coal and iron-stone, on payment of surface-damages; and particularly with the power of making a main wagon-road through the lands, but restricted to a tract, as marked upon the plan of the estates, and with a power to communicate the use of the said road to the

collieries of Urquhart, Baldrige, and Balmule, in terms of an anterior contract, made by Mr Chalmers and the respective proprietors, with an assignment also to the said contract respecting wagon-ways, and to all other contracts and agreements he, or those from whom he derives right have made for coal-roads, the delivery of coals, or the communicating of levels.

ALSO, The Harbour of Bruehaven, coal-folds, warehouses, and other buildings; with the adjoining Farm of WESTER ROSYTH, containing 64 Scots acres, or thereabouts; the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and land-tax, is 64l. 13s. 7d. together with the benefit of the tack of Windylaw, of which there are 27 years to run, and of the minister of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency, both adjoining to Wester Rosyth. The proven value of this lot, and at which it is to be set up, is as follows, viz.

The Collieries, L. 5000 0 0
Farm of Wester Rosyth, 1422 18 10
Windylaw and Glebe leases, 100 0 0

Proven value of lot 3d, L. 6522 18 10

The collieries contain inexhaustible quantities, and of the best qualities, of the three great kinds of coal known in the island, viz. The large open Scots and Hartly kind, the Newcastle or rich running sort, and the Welch or stone kind without smoke, which fill, for drying malt, at about double the price of other coals, and the small or refuse of these coals (except the Newcastle, or running kind) passed coalwise as calm, at the low duty of 12d. a chaldor, which is a very great advantage to a large colliery.

The two first sorts have water-levels drove up to them, at a very great expence, which are capable of clearing many millions of tons. In some of the fields there are seven seams already discovered, from two to eight feet thick, at the depth of only 30 fathoms from the surface; and, in the opinion of the most skillful persons, no coals can be wrought and laid on the bank at less expence. The distance of the works from the harbour is from two and a half to four English miles, and the ground will admit of a convenient wagon-way. There is eighteen feet water at ordinary spring-tides in the harbour, and the depth may be increased by extending the pier, which has stone-quarries just by it.

The surface of coal and iron-grounds, including the estate of Wester Baldrige, and some large feus, is 7000 acres, or thereabouts.

LOT IV.

The following Parcels of the Lands of HERMITAGE, in the parish of South Leith, viz.

1st. The large, elegant, and commodious MANSION-HOUSE and OFFICES, with the gardens, barren timber, and two small grass inclosures, as possessed by the Countess of Fife, with some ferretudes on the adjoining lots; gross rent 120l.; proportion of the feu-duty payable for the whole lands of Hermitage to the Trinity Hospital, valuing the barley at 12s. 6d. a boll, 25l. 12s. 3d. free rent, 94l. 7s. 8d. which, in place of 1698l. the proven value, is to be set up now at the reduced price of L. 1604 0 0

The house may be viewed on Wednesdays and Fridays, from twelve to two o'clock.

N. B. The houses, fruit, and other walls on this possession, have cost above 2500l.

2d. Robert Watt's feu, consisting of about 3 acres 26 falls, and on which there are several new houses; gross rent 23l. 14s. 9d.—feu-duty victual, converted as above, 5l. 1s. 3d.—free rent 18l. 13s. 5d. which, in place of 180l. the proven value, is to be set up at 261 0 0

3. James Allison's late feu, a garden, with a large new house thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood 6 and one half falls; gross rent, 34l. 10s. 2d.—feu-duty, 7l. 7s. 3d.—free rent, 27l. 2s. 10d. which, in place of 420l. the proven value, is to be set up at 393 0 0

4. West Low Park, in the proprietor's possession, containing 4 1-half acres; gross rent 34l.—feu-duty, 7l. 5s. which, in place of 481l. the proven value, is to be set up at 454 0 0

N. B. There is a good deal of barren timber, from 25 to 40 years old, on this parcel, with a very copious spring of water in the centre of the field, sufficient to serve an ordinary town; and there is a fruit-wall round the north and east sides of it, which, with the east wall and gate, have cost above 250l.

5. William Glover's feu, on which various houses are built, containing 6 falls; gross rent 3l.—feu-duty, 12s. 9d.—free rent 2l. 7s. 2d. which, in place of 47l. the proven value, is to be now set up at 45 0 0

6. William Wright's feu, a nursery, containing 5 acres; gross rent, 26l. 5s.—feu-duty 5l. 12s. 1d.—free rent 20l. 12s. 11d. which, in place of 350l. the proven value, is to be set up at 330 0 0

N. B. There is a very copious spring in the centre of this lot.

7. Robert Wilson's feu, with houses thereon, containing 4 acres; gross rent 22l.—feu-duty 4l. 13s. 11d.—free rent 17l. 6s. which, in place of 276l. the proven value, is to be set up at 260 0 0

8. Peter Stephen's late feu, with houses thereon (which lets at 4l.) containing 4 acres; gross rent 22l.—feu-duty for two of the acres, to the Earl of Moray, 6d. Sterling, and to the Hospital, 4l. 13s. 5d.—free rent, 17l. 6s. which, in place of 285l. the proven value, is to be set up at 268 0 0

L. 3615 0 0

A mutual high wall with Hawkhill is the south march of the two last feus.

LOT V.

FIVE LAIGH-SHOPS, or DWELLING-HOUSES, in the East Wing of the New Exchange of Edinburgh, within the Court, formerly exposed at 215l. to be set up now in one lot at L. 190 0 0

OR, SEPARATELY,

1. The Shop possessed by James Clark, instead of 35l. to be set up at L. 30 0 0
2. Do possessed by W. Murray, instead of 40l. at 35 0 0
3. Do. ——— P. Cumming, ——— 40l. at 35 0 0
4. Do. ——— W. Campbell, ——— 60l. at 55 0 0
5. Do. ——— P. Mathison, ——— 40l. at 35 0 0

L. 190 0 0

LOT VI.

A TACK of the Farm of HILTON, in the barony of Rosyth and county of Fife, for 26 years after Martinmas 1781; for which there is payable, over and above the rent to the Earl of Hopetoun, the proprietor, 15l. Sterling annually to Mr Chalmers, by the obligation of Messrs Abraham Newton of Curriehill, and John Newton, his eldest son, possessors of the farm; the proven value and upset-price of which is 230l.; to be set up now at L. 200 0 0

LOT VII.

A TACK of the Lands and Estate of BANTASKINE, lying in the parish of Falkirk and shire of Stirling, of which there is ten years to run after Martinmas 1781; and there was payable yearly to the said George Chalmers therefor, besides the proprietor's rent, at the time of the judicial valuation, 108l. 17s. 4d. The proprietor is also obliged to pay to the tenant, at the expiration of the lease, for the inclosing and subdividing of the whole lands, which, except a few acres round the mansion-house, has been all done during the currency of the tack; and also for a new steading of houses, and a proportion of some plantations, as all these may be valued at the expiration of the said lease. The proven value, and upset-price of this tack was 650l. to be set up now at L. 400 0 0

The title deeds of the estates, the rentals, and plans of those in Fife, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Messrs John Callander deputy-clerk of Session, and William Anderson clerk to the signet.

Adam Paterson, overseer upon the estate of Dunfermline, will show the premises in Fifeshire; and Alexander Marr, gardener on the south side of Leith Links, those at Hermitage.

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